PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is spending the summer at Lake Mohegan, Peekskill, New York, preparing his lectures for next winter, where he may be addressed. His applications already amount to fifty.

THE friends of Generals Sheridan and Sickles have sent them telegraphic dispatches giving them assurance that they will be sustained by Congress. The latter has also been advised to reconsider his determination of giving up his command.

THE London *Times*, commenting on the relief of Jeff. Davis, says: "Horace Greeley, who, it is said, has been censured by his party for advocating the release of Mr. Jefferson Davis and giving bail for his appearance, will be thought by the world to need no defense. His conduct is alike creditable to his humanity and his political judgment. He has taken the lead in showing generosity to a fallen opponent, and by so doing he has done more to restore the union between the North and South than could have been done by a score of ultra Republican orations."

A GALVESTON special says: The opinion of Attorney General Stanbery is already bringing forth evil fruits. The spirit of revolt is strengthening. Mayor Haviland, who was removed by General Griffin for rebel proclivities, refuses to recognize the military authorities.

JEFF. THOMPSON has written a letter, indorsing the sentiments of General Longstreet concerning reconstruction. General Longstreet says he did not intend to ally himself with the fradical party, but only gave what he thought was the best advice to his Southern brethren, in his recent letter.

CHURCH TROUBLES.—It is understood that General Schofield has issued an order directing that a joint possession be given to the Methodist Episcopal Church North of the church property at Berryville held since the close of the war by the trustees of the Episcopal Methodist Church. This joint possession is to continue until the *military* authorities determine *who* are entitled to exclusive occupancy.—*Winchester Times.*

A VIRGINIA OPINION OF MR STANBERY.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says: According to the *last* opinion of Mr. Stanbery, municipal officers who "engaged in the rebellion" are not disfranchised. He says county officers are; but does not tell us who are the county officers coming under the designation of "judicial or executive." Mr. Stanbery reminds us of John Owen, the great Puritan Divine, of whom Robert Hall said that he was "a continent of mud."

MADAME RISTORI is living quietly in Paris. She realized a quarter of a million of dollars in gold from her American trip. She was to appear three times in the Theatre Italien. Her first performance in the character of "Elizabeth" was advertised for June 12. The King of Prussia, who is one of the most fervent admirers of the talent and genius of this actress, had taken a box in advance for the first evening.

THE Boston *Traveller* says that notwithstanding the general dullness of the times, the foreign imports at that port average nearly *one million of dollars* per week, in gold. Adding to this the premium, 38 per cent., commissions, freight and other charges, the imports would amount to nearly two millions each week, in currency. At the present time, some fifty ships and barques are on the way to that port from foreign countries.

THE first new wheat of the season appeared in the Baltimore market on Friday. It was from South Carolina, and sold for $3 50 a bushel. The *American* says: So far as we are informed, all accounts received from the South, in reference to the wheat crop, give assurance of a most abundant yield. The crop in Georgia, it is said, is very heavy, and some estimate that nearly a million bushels of good wheat may be expected from that State alone.

THE New York *Commercial* speaks as follows of the Santa Anna case: It thus appears that Santa Anna was first seized on board of an American vessel by an American officer, and having been sent back as a prisoner, was then seized by the Mexican authorities, *a la* Slidell and Mason. The whole case is complicated enough, and promises to give rise to a good deal of diplomatic correspondence. Should the Liberals be disposed to ignore our requests for Maximilian's preservation, they may find that our authorities are not disposed to permit this seizure of Santa Anna as a trivial matter.

IN NIAGARA COUNTY, N. Y., the army worm, or something like it, is very destructive to orchards and gardens, and the people find great difficulty in combatting them. The *Tribune* tells how they may be disposed of as follows: If it is the army worm its progress can be stopped by plowing furrows and then digging ditches eight inches deep with straight sides. Into this they will crawl, and only with great difficulty can they get out. Then strew straw over them, set it on fire, and their day is done.

THE American Atlantic Telegraph Company, of New York, which was incorporated about a year ago, is making vigorous efforts to perfect its arrangements for a new line between Europe and America, by way of Bermuda and the Azores, having its Western terminus at some point on the coast of the United States, and its Eastern at Lisbon. The present cables have not custom enough to keep their operators busy more than a few hours a day; but, with the reduction of rates which would follow the completion of this new enterprise, it is believed that there would be business enough for all, and a great increase of profits.

LETTERS from a majority of Congressmen, relative to the July session, indicate that they do not wish to proceed with the regular business of Congress, but merely to fix definitely the reconstruction act, so that President Johnson and Mr. Stanbery will be prevented hereafter from giving any more trouble, and hindering reconstruction. It is evident also from the tone of the other letters received, that an attempt will be made to have Speaker Colfax announce the committees immediately, so as to be able to go right to work. This plan is favored by those anxious to impeach the the President, and by others who are opposed to Secretary McCulloch's present financial policy, and especially in respect to the present system of National Banks. Those who are in favor of a long session say that if a quorum is once obtained, the session will be kept up long enough to settle definitely the question of impeachment.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The crops in Georgia were badly damaged by the late gale.

The Gallagher and Elliott prize fight, which was to have taken place near Cleveland, is off, the former paying one hundred and fifty dollars forfeit.

Admiral Farragut leaves for Europe in the Franklin on Wednesday. He takes out with him a large number of officers for our foreign squadron.

The parties to the recent duel near Charleston have been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder.

The workshops in the Nashville Penitentiary were partially destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss falls on the lessees, and not on the State. Total loss, $80,000; insurance, $35,000.

The Southern Orphans' Gift Enterprise, in Baltimore, has come to grief. A quarrel among the managers, and the presentment of the Grand Jury denouncing the scheme as a lottery, were the causes of the break down.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, was held at the Company's office in Detroit yesterday morning. The following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: J. Were elected Directors for the ensuing year: J. Murray Forbes, S. M. Fowler, Hon. Erastus Corning, M. Hamilton Thayer, Sidney Bartlett, Moses Taylor, F. Tallman, Edward Jones and James F. Coy.

A Memphis special to the New York *Herald* says: "A secret society has been started in Memphis, Tenn., which is said to be one of many hundred existing throughout the State among the colored population. The organization is ostensibly for benevolent purposes, but in one of its degrees it requires the Initiated colored men to take a fearful oath to murder those who abandon its ranks and oppose Brownlowism."

Nashville papers of the 22d report the destruction by fire of the entire west wing of the Tennessee Penitentiary, comprising the extensive agricultural and cedar ware works of Messrs. Hyatt, Briggs & Moore, where one hundred and fifty convicts have been daily employed. A great many convicts were turned out to assist in staying the flames, and worked nobly. A military force was kept near during the fire, and no attempts to escape by convicts were made. The loss of Hyatt, Briggs & Moore will probably be not less than $70,000. The machinery destroyed was valued at $30,000. Their insurance is only $25,000. The State loses about $10,000 upon a portion of the prison destroyed, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1867. NO. 247.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

Sheridan's Refusal to Extend the Time.

Protest Against the Arrest of Santa Anna

Reconstruction Appropriation Deficient.

Internal Revenue Receipts now One Million Dollars per Day.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1867.

Sheridan's Refusal to Extend Registration.

Gen. Sheridan's telegram to Gen. Grant, declining to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, in compliance with conditional instructions from the President, on the grounds that the registration has been complete, and that he did not feel like keeping up expensive boards to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour, was received at army headquarters, to-day, and has not yet been answered. The evening administration organ calls upon the President to return at once to his office and relieve and arrest Sheridan for insubordination.

The Arrest of Santa Anna.

During the President's absence a protest has been received by the Government from the friends of Santa Anna against the act of commander O'Leary, of the Tacony not Leroy of the Tullahoma, as everywhere published, in interfering with Santa Anna on board the Virginia. The British Minister has received a similar protest against the course of the British naval officer, who joined the American officer in arresting Santa Anna. The protest says that the latter went to Mexico as a citizen and in no official capacity.

Surratt's Trial.

The Surratt trial developed nothing new on its twelfth day. Lloyd, the tavern-keeper at Surrattsville, gave evidence relative to Surratt's bringing fire arms to his place to be concealed three weeks prior to the assassination, and to Mrs. Surratt's telling him on the day of the assassination to have them ready to be called for that night. He seemed a reluctant or stupid witness, and nothing was elicited after repeated efforts that he had not stated on the conspiracy trial. The crowd was as large to-day as ever, and among those within the bar was General Grant, who is summoned as a witness.

Appropriation Deficient.

It is found by drafts on the Treasury that the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for expenses incurred in the enforcement of the reconstruction act is not sufficient, and that an additional appropriation must be had by the coming session of Congress.

The Orders to Military Commanders.

There is considerable discussion going on in political circles as to the intention and effect of the order to Southern commanders issued on Saturday. Persons who claim to be well informed say that it is to be followed by others strictly defining the powers of the military commanders on the President's return from Boston, and that, in the meantime, an investigation has begun in the case of persons removed by Generals Pope and Sheridan.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts under the income tax returns, are reaching now one million dollars per day.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1867.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The following is the weekly statement of operations at the Treasury Department:

Fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau.....	$593,100
Assistant Treasurer at New York.....	100,000
Shipped to national banks and others...	192,800
Total.....	$885,894
National bank currency issued for week..	$291,870
National bank currency issued to date....	905,805,820
Gold on hand, etc., reducing debt.....	3,781,347
Actual circulation at this date.....	288,491,870
Certificates for circulation.....	16,340,000
Securities held for deposits of public moneys.....	39,102,950
Total.....	$279,647,450
Fractional currency redeemed.....	$4,000

Receipts from customs from June 8 to the 15th, inclusive:

Boston.....	$418,158
Philadelphia.....	256,320
Baltimore.....	121,344
Total.....	$747,309

The returns from New York for the above period are not yet received.

The sum of $900 has been added to the conscience fund.

The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., has, on its own application, ceased to be a depository of public moneys and a financial agent of the United States.

PRIZES TO AMERICANS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Department of State has information from Commissioner Beckwith, that of 524 United States exhibitors at Paris, there have been awards in favor of 262. Among these four have been awarded grand prizes, 15 gold, 62 silver and 103 bronze medals. Seventy-nine American exhibitors were honorably mentioned.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Fourteen thousand two hunared and sixty-nine acres of public lands were disposed of at the land office at Ionia, Michigan, during May. Seventy-four patents embracing 71,481 acres of land in Kansas have been issued in favor of individuals of the Pottowatomie Indian reserves; also, eight patents for Winnebago trust lands in Minnesota, embracing 1,320 acres sold to purchasers for the benefit of the Indians.

BAIL REFUSED.

Judge Wylie, of the Circuit Court, this morning refused to take bail in the case of Henry Johnson, who shot a man named Smoot on the 20th for adulterous intimacy with his former wife.

POSTOFFICES REOPENED.

The Postoffice Department to-day ordered the reopening of fourteen postoffices in Southern States. The work is progressing steadily, and orders for reopening postoffices in that section are issued nearly every day.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1867.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

This afternoon Mrs. Mary Murphy, residing at No. 6 Center Market Place, attempted suicide by cutting her throat with a table knife. It is believed she is fatally injured.

IMMIGRANTS.

Three thousand seven hundred immigrants have arrived since Saturday.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Several large breweries have been seized for making deficient revenue returns.

DISAPPEARED.

The alleged brother of Lord Napier, arrested charged with defrauding a Baltimore firm, disappeared after being bailed. It is said he has gone to Europe.

THE BOGUS GIFT ENTERPRISE

Of Clark, Webster & Co., or rather Henry C. Ellias, for there is no such firm, was again seized to-day. Ellias was arrested.

MASONIC RECEPTION.

It is contemplated by the Masonic Fraternity of this city and Brooklyn to give a grand reception to President Johnson, on his return from Boston. Should the proposed reception be given, upwards of ten thousand Masons in full regalia, with the banners of the order, will parade.

ACCIDENT IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

About sixty feet of the ceiling fell in the primary department of Public School No. 2, in Jersey City to-day. The children were frightened, and made a rush for the door, and quite a number were badly injured.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Railroad Employees Driven from their Work--Better Protection Demanded.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—A dispatch from the end of the Kansas Pacific Railway says the Indians have driven grading parties into Fort Harker, and also that two railroad men and two citizens were killed near Bunker Hill, about twenty miles west of Fort Harker, on Saturday, and considerable stock driven off. Efforts are being made to procure arms for the railroad employees, many of whom have already left their work, and it is feared all will leave unless they are better protected.

The excursion party from Fort Wallace arrived at Salina to-day, all well.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 24.—The grading parties on the Pacific Railroad twenty miles west of Bunker Hill, were attacked by the Kickapoo Indians Saturday. Three men were killed and the remainder driven off. Work on the road is entirely suspended beyond Wilson's Creek, and unless prompt measures are taken by the military, the progress of the road must be greatly retarded. As matters now stand, the lives and property of the people on the border are totally unprotected. Gov. Crawford is making an effort to obtain arms and ammunition from the military to arm the railroad employees and citizens in the disturbed district.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Commission on Eastern Question.

Proceedings of Austrian Diet.

Feeling of Distrust in Financial Circles.

Closing of the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, June 22.—It is asserted in political circles here that the Government of the Porte has accepted the collective proposal made by Prussia, France, Russia, and Italy for a joint commission of investigation into the situation of affairs in Candia, the commission to be appointed by the Christian great powers and the Sultan, and will assemble in Constantinople.

France Purchasing Cavalry Horses.

Persons just arrived from Hungary report that the Emperor Napoleon continues to purchase horses for the use of the French army on a large scale in that country.

Bismarck's Health.

The Prime Minister, Count Bismarck, has left the city and gone on a visit, said to be undertaken for the recruitment of his health, into Pomerania.

To Visit Queen Victoria.

The Queen of Prussia leaves on a visit to Queen Victoria, and will be in Windsor Castle next Tuesday.

Austrian Diet.

PESTH, June 22.—In the Lower House of the Legislative Diet, M. Berrath, member of the party of the left, demanded to know when the Government would bring in, or would they bring in, measures in the shape of bills for the emancipation of the Jews, the exposition of the civil policy of the country as regards other political and religious disabilities, the reorganization of the military system, about the concordat with Rome, and reform in the navigation laws.

Letter of Thanks.

PARIS, June 23.—Emperor Napoleon has forwarded an autograph letter to Marshal Vallecout, requesting him to transmit the thanks of His Majesty to the Superior Council of the Paris Exhibition for the address of congratulation forwarded to him by that body, with reference to the sad occurrence of the 6th inst., and his happy escape during the attempt made on the life of the Czar.

Closing of the Prudsian Diet.

BERLIN, June 24, Evening.—Baron Von Der Heydt, Minister of Finance, and acting Prime Minister in the absence of Bismarck, closed the session of the Prussian Diet to-day. In his speech to the Members of the Upper and Lower Houses on this occasion, he said the cordial and intimate relations now existing between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his powerful neighbors were an assurance of lasting peace.

The Eastern Question.

VIENNA, June 24.—The Austrian Government has joined the governments of France, Prussia, Italy, and Russia in the recent note to the Sublime Porte, urging an investigation of the difficulties.

Distrust in Financial Circles.

LONDON, Evening, June 24.—The *Times*, in its city article to-day, says a general feeling of uneasiness and distrust is noticeable in financial circles.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—The steamers City of Paris, Edinburg and Hecla, from New York, have arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 24, Noon.—Consols, 94; Erie, 39; Illinois, 79; bonds, 75.

LONDON, June 24, Evening.—Consols closed at 94; 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 39.

FRANKFORT, June 24, Evening.—United States and Western consolidated shares, 77.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, June 24, Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77⅞.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Petroleum, 52.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 24, Noon.—Cotton is tending downward. Corn 30s. Markets unsettled.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, June 24.—Cotton closed quiet at a decline of full. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions were inactive throughout the day. Corn closed 30s 6d. Lard 69s 6d. Bacon 61s 6d. Beef steady at 125s 6d. Lard 69s 6d. Bacon 61s 6d. Tallow 45s 6d for Americans.

Produce—Petroleum steady; spirits 7d; refined 1s 6d. Tallow 45s 6d for Americans.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 24.—There was a fair business in the corn market to-day, but no change in prices of breadstuffs. Sugar unchanged. Coffee 1s 6d pounds per ton. Linseed and whale unchanged.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Further Testimony for the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Judge Fisher read the opinion of the Court overruling the motion submitted by the defense on Saturday, asking the recall of witnesses for the purpose of cross-examination. The defense noted an exception, and Merrick desired to file an affidavit bearing upon the same matter, but counsel for the prosecution objected, and the Court said the affidavit should have been filed before the opinion was delivered.

Dr. J. F. May testified to his identification of the body of Booth by a scar on the neck occasioned by a surgical operation performed by himself.

John Greenawalt, who kept the Pennsylvania House, repeated his testimony given on the conspiracy trial concerning Booth and Azzerott; also recognized the prisoner as a frequent visitor to his house.

The defense noted an exception to the testimony of these witnesses as irrelevant.

John M. Lloyd, who kept a tavern at Surrattville, testified that he rented a house from Mrs. Surratt; have seen Harold and Azzerott; saw both at my house about six weeks before the assassination; Harold stayed all night; next day Surratt and Azzerott drove up; there were several persons at the house besides them; they came in, took refreshments and played cards; after a while Surratt called me in the parlor; there I saw two guns and a rope on the sofa; there was also a monkey wrench; never examined the articles, and cannot say I could identify them; prisoner asked me to remove all the things; I at first refused, until he insisted there would be no danger to me; I consented; I told him there was no place to conceal such things, and he said he would show me a place; he took the articles in an upper room under the joists; prisoner said he only wanted me to keep the things two or three days; after these things had been concealed, Surratt, Azzerott and Harold remained about three hours, and about three weeks after, as I was coming to Washington, I met Surratt going down; about two weeks afterwards as I was going down, met Surratt coming up; never saw the three in company except the time stated.

Mr. Carrington asked the witness if he saw Mrs. Surratt before the assassination; witness said he did not wish to go into an examination of Mrs. Surratt's case, as the Court would not answer unless compelled by the court. The court instructed the witness to answer. Witness resumed: Said on Tuesday before the assassination he met Mrs. Surratt and Unverdorben she was in a buggy with a young man whom I afterwards understood to be Weichman; Mrs. Surratt told me to have the shooting irons ready, as they would be called for soon, and told her the lounge must be got to be searched, and I did not want the things there; the conversation turned on John Surratt; I said I understood the soldiers were after him for going to Richmond; Mrs. Surratt laughed heartily at the idea, and said I must not think of her son to go to Richmond and back in six days; that was about all said at that time; on April 14th, 1865, I was at Marlboro, and when I returned home at six o'clock; Weichman, a number of persons there, among them Mrs. Surratt; when I drove up, Mrs. Surratt came to meet me, and handed me a package and told me to have the guns ready and shoot bottles of whisky, and get some of the guns; I should call for them that night; Mrs. Surratt and Weichman left before dark; the package handed me contained a field glass; at 12 o'clock that night Harold came to my house and called me up; I told him I had no horse; the horse of the person referred to, as he was on horseback; Harold remarked when he came in, "for God's sake, make haste and get those things;" I then went up stairs and got one of the guns, a pair of glass and cartridge box, which was all I could bring, and I did not go back; he could not distinctly recollect, but understood Booth; saw either he or they should kill the President; witness thinks Secretary Seward's name was also mentioned; the carbines referred to were covered when handed to witness; the carbines were also covered by Harold; at no time witness noticed something peculiar about the locks.

Witness was asked to retire temporarily, and General E. D. Townsend was called to the stand and produced a field glass and breast plate. Lloyd was then re-called and examined the field glass; could not fully recognize it as the one handed to him by Mrs. Surratt; he thought the glass he saw had larger letters on it; witness was also shown the carbines, and thought one was the same one Harold took the cover from; recognized it by a peculiarity of the lock; the other carbine was taken away by a detective; have not seen the cartridge box since taken away by Harold.

After recess, Lloyd was cross-examined at length, the defense questioning him so as to show that he had been in the habit of drinking, and was forgetful, and had forgotten many things that had transpired; the whole object was to show the memory of witness was not to be relied upon.

Court adjourned.

MR. SEWARD IN BOSTON.

Everything Lovely and the Country All Right,

What the Secretary Would do Could He Live Long Enough.

In Boston, Saturday evening, the Presidential party were serenaded. Mr. Johnson spoke briefly. As soon as the President had retired loud calls were made for Mr. Seward, and after a brief delay the Secretary of State appeared at the window. He was received with great applause mingled with a few hisses, and as soon as order was restored, spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS: (Cries of louder.) You have asked me to speak louder. Excuse me for saying that for two years past I have had an impediment in my speech. I cannot speak louder, and if you are not content with a jaw honestly broken, I must ask you to call some other speaker in my place. But with such poor speeches as I can utter I come before you with pleasure to acknowledge the gratification of pride, of patriotism and of ambition that I have experienced to-day in many expressions and marks of kindness which met me on all sides as I came through the State of Massachusetts. It is a pleasant thing to see that after the convulsions of a civil war, and after the almost equally terrific convulsion of a returning peace, that there is so much charity extended by the people of Massachusetts to a man who has had upon him responsibilities from which, if he had been able to assume them, his very thought would have dictated that he should seek to escape from them. [Three cheers for General Sheridan were given at this point.] I am here with the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson. I must be allowed to express to you the satisfaction which I enjoy in the reception which you have extended to him. I was not born a fortnight ago in his native State of North Carolina. [Cries of "three cheers for North Carolina."] You may well give three cheers for the State of North Carolina. She was the first State to put forth a declaration of independence in the revolution against Great Britain. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the State of the eleven who seceded who went last most reluctantly out of the Union. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the first of the eleven who seceded to come back again to the family fireside of the Union, and to-day is entitled to hold the same honorable, ancient, honorable and most patriotic position in the family of the republic but the consent of the people of Massachusetts. Now, I know that all that is coming about—is coming about very soon. I have seen the earth and the skies full of the elements of fertility, of health and of vigor; and I saw in North Carolina the cotton spring up which is to supply next year the mills of Massachusetts; I have seen in New York the wheat growing that is to supply the West Indies and the Southern States. I know that nature designs that this whole continent — not merely these thirty-six States, but all the continent shall be, sooner or later, within the magic circle of the American Union. [Loud cheers.] The people in North Carolina and Georgia may try to prevent it by legislative glosses, and you here in Massachusetts may try to prevent it as much as you please. God and nature have decided against both, and you are to live together as brothers in unity and harmony. Now, I will not detain you longer. I will close with there option you have exercised to-day of the President of the United States to-day. Now let us say one word for your serious reflection on that subject. An eighty-year old man cannot be expected to control or allow them to conceive of no safe or permanent government, in which there shall not be one executive head. That head must exist in the government, whether it is a king or an emperor or a President, but I say that no safe and healthy executive head can be procured for a nation — one is by birth hereditary and the other is by election—[three cheers for our President elect]—except that regard for the popular will shall so submit to a king or an emperor, and therefore, before he is born the sword is prepared which is to be put into his hands with which he shall be able to compel their consent during his life time, and in the other case, by which every elects a president, and they take security against his abuse or tyrannical exercise of power by stipulating that he shall be President for but four years, and by having made that stipulation they agree that he shall have no sword in his hand to keep him in the possession of the power they have entrusted to him, but that they by their own consent will acquiesce and sustain him for four years, and then at the expiration of that time they can turn him out and put in a successor that they elect. Now, if you are going to have no fixed principle to rely upon, and for four years, how are you to get him? You are to agree that the majority of the people shall elect him. There is no other way but that you must acquiesce for it during the term of, and that the minority concur in the choice that the majority has made for four years and no longer. Only adhere to that principle simple and plain, and you will last forever. This republic can never perish if you have a President that the people themselves, without the employment of military forces, will sustain, for four years, and no longer. But what have we seen? We have seen this republic on the very brink of death and dissolution. And why? Because ten States refused to submit to be called to submit to the President that was chosen by the majority of the other States. Six years ago and what did you do? You compelled them to submit, you compelled them to acquiesce. Now you have another President elect four years and two of those years are gone. (Good, good.) When those other two years have gone the majority will then elect another President. Do you not see that the minority who rose up against the new President, will acquiesce in his wielding the executive power for the four years for which he is to be elected? Why? Because the majority must acquiesce or your nation is to be shattered into fragments, and the fragments, it is last this. We have just got to learn one simple habit—that of acquiescing in the choice that we ourselves make of our President for four years, and then at the expiration of that time, that that is coming about—is coming about very soon. I have seen the earth and the skies full of the elements of fertility, of health and of vigor; and I saw in North Carolina the cotton spring up which is to supply next year the mills of Massachusetts; I have seen in New York the wheat growing that is to supply the West Indies and the Southern States. I know that nature designs that this whole continent — not merely these thirty-six States, but all the continent shall be, sooner or later, within the magic circle of the American Union. [Loud cheers.] The people in North Carolina and Georgia may try to prevent it by legislative glosses, and you here in Massachusetts may try to prevent it as much as you please. God and nature have decided against both, and you are to live together as brothers in unity and harmony. Now, I will not detain you longer. I will close with there option you have exercised to-day of the President of the United States to-day. Now let us say one word for your serious reflection on that subject. An eighty-year old man cannot be expected to control or allow them to conceive of no safe or permanent government, in which there shall not be one executive head. That head must exist in the government, whether it is a king or an emperor or a President, but I say that no safe and healthy executive head can be procured for a nation — one is by birth hereditary and the other is by election—[three cheers for our President elect]—except that regard for the popular will shall so submit to a king or an emperor, and therefore, before he is born the sword is prepared which is to be put into his hands with which he shall be able to compel their consent during his life time, and in the other case, by which every elects a president, and they take security against his abuse or tyrannical exercise of power by stipulating that he shall be President for but four years, and by having made that stipulation they agree that he shall have no sword in his hand to keep him in the possession of the power they have entrusted to him, but that they by their own consent will acquiesce and sustain him for four years, and then at the expiration of that time they can turn him out and put in a successor that they elect. Now, if you are going to have no fixed principle to rely upon, and for four years, how are you to get him? You are to agree that the majority of the people shall elect him. There is no other way but that you must acquiesce for it during the term of, and that the minority concur in the choice that the majority has made for four years and no longer. Only adhere to that simple

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

COMMERCIAL,	$13,168 00
Gazette,	12,486 14
Chronicle,	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 15

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

COMMERCIAL,	$73,338
Dispatch,	75,616
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	33,042

SOME interesting satistics relative to the exportation of Petroleum will be found in our Commercial Department to-day.

WHEN the people of one of the New England towns called for General GRANT, Mr. SEWARD told them that GRANT was not with the Presidential party, and if they wanted to see him they would have to go to Washington. There is more in what the Secretary said, probably, than he intended.

THE unreconstructed portion of the South, electrified by Mr. STANBERY's Opinion, are beginning to act again as though there yet was some chance for the lost cause. At Galveston the orders of Gen. GRIFFIN go for nothing. The snake, frigid for a season, only needs to be warmed to become as repulsive as ever.

IT IS gratifying to have the *corps diplomatique* at Washington enlarged by the representatives of foreign nations which have not hitherto sent ministers to our Government. Two have lately been added, one from Greece and another from Turkey. The first is Mr. RANGABE, and the second EDWARD BLAQUE BAY—not yet arrived. It is singular and complimentary, as well as gratifying, that the Sultan has sent not a Mohammedan, but a Christian, as his representative to this nation, Mr. BLAQUE being a Christian by profession. He was son-in-law, by his first marriage, to Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York city.

WHILE the Democratic party in Virginia is "no whar," to use the provincialism of the locality, the process of registration shows that the Union Republicans are very numerous and well united. In fact, it is evidently possessed of numbers and strength to hold its own, and to carry toward the interests of the State. We do not vouch for its absolute certainty of success at once, but it seems to have a constitution and prospects as good as new political parties have generally, and to have as fair a chance of success, if, with ordinary diligence and caution, it shall act wisely and justly for the public good.

GUNPOWDER is reckoned a dangerous article to have around when there is a fire and consequent danger of explosion, involving the loss of property and life. It is, therefore, stored in magazines, fireproof and separate from other buildings. To keep any large quantity of it in a city store or warehouse would expose the ower thereof to prosecution. Stringent regulations are also made against the storing of oil or the keeping of large quantities of friction matches in places where they endanger property. But the damage to property and life, from the explosion of gunpowder and from conflagration by oil or matches, are far less than that produced by intoxicating liquor taken into the human stomach. Yet this article is not subject to any such prohibitory regulations. On the contrary, it is permitted to be sold in public houses, and the permits are sold by authority of law, and the proceeds of the sale are put into the public Treasury. No account is made of the disease, poverty, sorrow and loss incurred by the traffic, although these consequences are known to attend it—unless, indeed, it is taken into the account in this way, that the more a man sells, the more he has to pay for his license. Such is the law. And in view of the comparative evils and losses occasioned by the article named, may we not exclaim, such are the caprices of legislation, occasioned by the appetites and passions of men!

IT appears evident, that the work of reconstruction, which lately was going on with a good degree of smoothness and rapidity, is doomed to meet with a backset, by the untimely interference with it, at Washington. This throws the minds of the Southern people into a state of painful suspense, with the preponderance on the side of fear. For, while the elaborate opinion of the Attorney General holds out but little of a positive character on which they can rest any hopes, the antagonism which it assumes to the accredited meaning of the law, renders a meeting of Congress necessary and its action, under the circumstances, can scarcely be contemplated by the Southern people without a degree of fear. At any rate, the new complications will inevitably cause a delay of the restoration, which all good citizens must regret. For this, as well as for the expense of a meeting of Congress, otherwise unnecessary, and for any new features introduced into the restoration programme, no one is responsible but the Executive Department in which the unfortunate hitch originated. The people of the South—to say nothing of the rest of the country—have no reason to thank the President for this new phase of his policy. The sooner the Southern people repudiate his policy and his volunteer championship, as they have those of the Democrats, the better it will be for them. Congress and the loyal people are their only true and loyal friends.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS.

Co-operative movements are the order of the day in the manufacturing and trade world. In nearly every considerable city and town, associations have either been proposed or formed, and the prospect is that the time will not be long before the labor problem will begin to feel the influence of these enterprises. It is not to be expected that success will be the result in every instance,—some will fail of necessity, for mismanagement and folly will crop out in this as in other things. But a certain proportion will succeed, and the beneficial results will be speedy and permanent. In some of the manufacturing districts, large proprietors are moving, and some have already consolidated. And in the N. Y. *Economist* we have the following interesting statement:

> Another important movement is about to take place in this city. Sufficient capital has been raised to start a co operative importing and jobbing dry goods house, and it only remains to complete the details of the organization. The outlines of the plan are to employ experienced managers, and salesmen hired for the place, who are now in our large establishments, but who have no prospect of rising, not because they have not qualification, but because there are no vacancies. There are said to be salesmen in large houses in this city who, having a percentage on their sales, make $20,000 a year. Some few are making even more.
>
> The location of the new house will not be in a marble building, but where rent is moderate. Silk sold in Center street will be as valuable in Madison as if bought in Broadway. In such economies it is expected that at least $100,000 a year can be saved, and this sum will enable goods to be sold much cheap. Country merchants will be expected to become stockholders, or, if they do not, it is in the scheme that they will be such, in part, for they are to draw dividends according to the amount of their purchases. Meanwhile, capital has a share, and the clerks and managers another share. It is thought that if the concern is wisely managed the final result will be that all other establishments in time will be forced into the measure. Then hosts of middle men, commercial travelers, and high-salaried clerks will be displaced.

In Cincinnati experience has demonstrated several important things. In 1852 forty-two mechanics, thrown out of employment by a strike, organized the Cabinet-maker's Union, each putting in $50. The shares are now worth $400. The men were Germans, and last year, besides wages, each man received $200 in dividends. The total dividends paid in 1866, for the three years preceding, amounted to $48,000; besides which they paid $13,000 interest money, mostly to their own members, we believe. They estimate their property now at $100,000, and each member of the Association owns the house he lives in. There are twenty-three members.

The Queen City Furniture Company, the Cincinnati Furniture Association, and the Chairmakers' Union, were started in 1862-5, and have lead a similar experience. All of them sprang from one furniture establishment, and all the members are Germans. To these facts the Cincinnati *Commercial* adds the following:

> They are, generally, the better class of workmen, and hence their warerooms presents as fine a show of furniture as any in the city. The members being their own employers, they never have any trouble from strikes. If makes but little difference what their wages are, since they get all that the sale of the products of their labor yields. Neither does the eight-hour system trouble them. They work by the piece, and when the days are long and the weather comfortable, they put in all the time they can, many of them working twelve or fourteen hours a day.

SENATOR WADE'S SPEECH.

When the distinguished senator's speech at Lawrence, Kansas, was first published, it was kindly supposed by his friends to be incorrectly reported, particularly as to what he said *on* the relations of capital and labor. Subsequent evidences, however, prove it to have been published substantially as spoken. Of his views on general politics, or especially on the reconstruction question, we have no remarks or criticism to offer. His views on the question of property, labor and capital, we can by no means approve. We give the following extracts from the report:

> "Mr. Wade then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, he meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women. He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all, not only without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex."

And then, after some thoughts on familiar themes of politics he introduces the labor question.

> "Senator Wade then proceeded to say that there was another question on which he would express his views, although his hearers might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of slavery, and now a lot of ladies and gentlemen had passed through the ordeal. The shadow of the approaching struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out. That Congress which had done so much for the slave cannot, quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and that does not. (Applause.) "If on dullheads, said the speaker, can't see this, the women will, and will act accordingly. *It will be long before the laborers will tamely submit to oppressors, upon the eve of an election, what will you do for them? and they will have a satisfactory answer.* It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and be taxed to curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. *More leisure must be given to the people for social accomplishments*, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their mission, since they have failed to effect this result."

Mr. WADE's self-congratulation on having *occupied* an advanced position among Radicals, and his expressed determination to keep in the advance, prepare us for the extravagant and dangerous sentiments which follow these statements in his Kansas speech. The question of capital and labor which he introduced has no visible connection with the political subjects with which he introduced it, and his sentiments on that question are not entitled to respect on the score of his correct opinions and action on those subjects. While, therefore, we entertain a kindly consideration for Mr. WADE as a member of the Republican Union party, we take the liberty of dissenting from, and protesting against, the doctrines which he promulges—rather crudely and by sample, it is true, but with sufficient clearness to define their character.

It did not require the statement of a Senator to inform people that property is not *equally* divided. It did not become a Senator to make the statement, if he meant by not equally, not *justly*. And if, in saying "a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out," he meant a promise to one class of the people, it must convey a menace to another part. The Senator may, of course, promise and threaten for himself, but what authority has he to pledge Congress to the position which he assumes? And is it altogether consonant with the dignity of a United States Senator to suggest, and almost to bid for, a clamor at the polls for *class legislation*—a species of legislation which is always regarded with disfavor and apprehension in a republic? We fondly hope Congress will keep off the perilous ground marked out for its occupancy and action on this question. Congress has never yet, in the history of this country, given any indication of seeing what the Honorable Senator professes to see, a "*terrible distinction* between the man who labors and him who does not."

The Senator says, "It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. More leisure must be given to the people for mental accomplishment, &c." There is nothing new in these statements, it is true; and it is only the position of the speaker that attracts to them the attention of the public. Nor is the chimera of agrarianism, which, if we mistake not, Mr. WADE is the first among American statesmen to avow, any novelty with philanthropic visionaries. Yet it proposes a condition of society that has never been attained in any age or country, for the simple reason of its impossibility. The nearest approach to it has been made by our Indians, and even there some of the men will have finer blankets than others, and their squaws a fuller assortment of beads.

We must plainly say that we regret to see the demagogue appear so clearly, and yet so clumsily in the speech of a Republican Senator. We have shown how clearly. How clumsily, is shown by the inconsistency of the speech itself, for while the speaker regales the morbid fancy of his hearers, if they had any, with visions of an equal distribution of property, he at the same time says that there in Kansas, "every man is a capitalist to a greater or less extent," and therefore the "terrible distinction" is not so keenly felt as in the East. What is this but telling "every man" in Kansas that his capital will have to be thrown into the common stock, for a universal distribution of equal shares, according to the programme to which the Senator pledges himself and Congress? The logic of the speech is, therefore, as lame as its great Agrarian proposition.

The Philadelphia Ledger Building.

The formal opening of the Philadelphia *Ledger* building, Thursday, was attended by a large gathering of newspaper men from all parts of the country. At twelve o'clock, the national, State and city colors were thrown to the breeze from the new building, and at three o'clock the guests began to arrive. From this hour until the hour fixed for the banquet arrived, the guests were engaged in examining the building, and all agreed in pronouncing it one of the best adapted and most elegantly furnished printing establishment on the continent. Among the distinguished guests present at the banquet were Bishop Simpson, Maj. General Meade, Hon. J. T. Brady, Mayor Hoffman, of New York, Commodore Turner, Senator Cattell, H. C. Carey, LL.D., Wm. M. Swain, original proprietor of the *Ledger*, P. B. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Mayor Wallach, of Washington City, Col. R. M. Hoe, the famous press builder, and Gen. Imboden, of Virginia, besides Senators and members of Congress, Judges of City and State Courts, eminent physicians, and prominent military men, and editors and publishers from New York and Boston. Mayor McMichael presided, and after the disposition of the feast, the proceedings of the evening were opened by prayer by Bishop Simpson, after which the proceeding were inaugurated by his Honor in a graceful salutatory. At the close of his remarks, interspersed with music by the Mannerchor, speeches were made by Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New York; Major General Geo. G. Meade; Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey; Hon. James R. Brooks, of New York; Attorney General Robson, of New Jersey; Hon. Joseph C. Stewart, of Baltimore, and others.

THE VOW FULFILLED.—The inhabitants of the city of Bender, in Servia, were lately aroused and amused by the sight of a most unusual procession passing through the streets, towards the Fortress. It consisted of a body of citizens, wearing beards that reached their knees, attended by a company of barbers, razor in hand. It transpired that these long beards made a vow, when the fortress of Belgrade was taken by the Turks, in 1862, that a razor should never touch their faces until they could be shaved in the captured fortress itself. On the day of its evacuation by the Turkish troops they were enabled to fulfil their vow.

The grape prospect on Kelley's Island and "all along the shore," is very fine. A letter from Kelley's Island says: "The Kelley's Island Wine Company have a large wine cellar, and are making extensive preparations for the manufacture of wine (principally Catawba) during the coming Fall. The company is composed of our best men, and most of the grapes grown here, instead of being shipped to other points as heretofore, will be purchased by them and manufactured into wines and brandies."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad have just returned from their inspection excursion, occasions when business is blended with enjoyment. This road is one of the great arteries through which the traffic that is essential to national prosperity, circulates. Its business pays more than $14,000,000 annually. The Directors, we learn, found their road in excellent working condition.

A suit has been commenced at Auburn for an injunction against the Merchants' Union Express Company, and for a receiver of its property. The suit is brought on the grounds of the reckless squandering of the money of the Company, its present insolvency, and the attempt on the part of a portion of the Company to effect for their own benefit, a secret and clandestine arrangement for winding up the Company.

A Berlin newspaper publishes this card: "I hear Prussia is about to send to the Paris Exposition a model school house. If Prussia desires to complete the specimen by sending at the same time a school master dying of hunger, I offer to represent to the life that other model, for a very low rate of pay. Bacchus, a schoolmaster, with a salary of thirty dollars a year.

The Chicago *Republican* states that a consignment of over twenty-seven thousand pounds of Illinois sugar is on its way to that city from the beet sugar manufactory of the Germania Sugar Company at Chattsworth, Livingston county, Illinois. This is a portion of the product of the past season's business. Most of this sugar, and perhaps all of this consignment, was made in March last, from beets which had been kept in the pits during the winter.

PERSONAL.

—A story is afloat that just before Mr. George Bancroft sailed for Europe, to take his place as Minister at the Court of Berlin, he was at a party where he met Col. James A. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton. In the historian's last published volume of United States history, he had passed severe censure on General Schuyler, the grandfather of Col. Hamilton, for his preference of a New York to a Massachusetts regiment, representing him as a coward, &c. When Mr. Bancroft went forward and offered his hand in greeting to Col. Hamilton, the latter haughtily drew back, saying, "Sir, I do not associate with slanderers!" Mr. Bancroft seems to have pocketed the affront.

—In 1856, Lord Henry Seymour of England made a bequest of some £70,000 to the "hospitals of London and Paris." Since his death, It has been hard work for the lawyers to determine what should be understood by the name, London. So many changes, within a recent period, have taken place in the boundaries of the city, that four different interpretations were brought forward. The word Hospital has been also hard to define, and considerable money has been used up in this curious field of inquiry.

—The new United States Minister to Mexico, Mr. Otterburg, was a Milwaukee journalist a few years ago, since which time he has been attached to the United States Consulate in the City of Mexico. A New Orleans correspondent of a New York paper states that Otterburg made a mission to Washington, sometime ago, for the purpose of procuring the recognition of Maximilian. Should this prove to be true, his appointment will hardly prove acceptable to the now dominant Liberals.

—The Eaglewood Military Academy at Perth Amboy, N. J., consisting of several buildings and about 250 acres of land, has been offered on advantageous terms to Daniel Crew, Esq., for the new Methodist Theological Seminary, and there is some prospect that the place will be taken for this purpose.

—At the last ball given at the Tuileries it was observed that the finest women were Americans or of American extraction. Mrs. B. S., of New York, was in a lovely maize robe, over which a haze of tulle appeared to hover, looped up by two roses and glistening foliage. A small bouquet on the bosom bloomed among diamond pendants on her neck. Her hair, which is jet black, was braided *a l'empire* with gold. Miss V. was another beautiful American star, as also Mrs. R., who wore a feather peplum over a bouillone skirt.

—The *Christian World*, one of the leading religious papers of London, has, it is stated, purchased of H. W. Beecher's London publishers, the advance sheets of Mr. Beecher's novel in the *Ledger*, and publishes them as a serial.

—The death of Lieutenant John William Simpson, R. N., is recorded by English papers. He was one of the officers who received the Emperor Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon*, on the 15th of July, 1815.

—Miss Josephine Lapham, of Woodstock, Ohio, has been licensed to preach by the Winchester Association of that State. She is a graduate of Antioch College, and was a classmate of Rev. Olympia Brown, of Ohio.

POLITICAL.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The primary elections held in Crawford County last Friday, resulted in the nomination of Morrow B. Lowry, for State Senate, over Col. McCoy. Messrs. Beatty and Espy were nominated for Assembly; John Adams, for Treasurer, and J. M. Calvin for Commissioner. The Erie *Dispatch*, in noticing Senator Lowry's nomination, says: "If he is elected, by a majority, great or small, the pill is for the people of Crawford County to swallow, and it will make the battle in Erie county so much more severe that it may have to be swallowed here also."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

George A. Frick, Esq., of Danville, is the Senatorial delegate from the Fifteenth District, and Captain M. Whitmoyer, of Columbia, is Representative delegate to the State Convention, instructed for Joshua W. Conly, Esq., for Supreme Judge.

CLARION DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Clarion county Democrats have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, H. H. Neely; Treasurer, Jeremiah Best, Commissioner, W. A. Henry; Jury Commissioner, Aaron Kline; Auditor, three years, Jeremiah Hecter; Auditor, two years, Stephen Smith.

What Good Crops and Moderate Prices Will Do.

The Boston *Traveller* describes what, thus: "It will set the wheels of industry in motion; people will not be afraid to buy; merchants will be able to export cargoes of produce; ship builders will be able to build vessels, and carpenters dwelling houses; our ships can again cover every sea, in doing the carrying trade of the world; factories, foundries and machine shops can be again in operation; our copper and coal mines can again be worked with profit; distant voyages and great enterprises can be entered upon with safety; men of small incomes and salary men, poor widows and orphans can again live as comfortably as they did before the war, and all the producers of the country will be much better off; the day laborer will willingly take again the *dollar and one-half* per day, if he can have his rent, flour, provisions and coal fall in the same proportion."

It is probable that the current reports of disagreement between the State Department and Mr. Campbell, our minister to Mexico, are not correct. His reasons for giving up the Mexican mission are said to be purely personal, and rest upon the condition of his health. The Government is strongly impressed with the paramount necessity of having a representative near Juarez, and directed Mr. Campbell to proceed thither at once. He responded that his health is such that he cannot safely make the journey, and supported this declaration by the certificate of his physician. He concluded that if the case was imperative the Government might consider his resignation tendered. He does not disagree with the Department as to the question of interceding for Maximilian. His resignation has not yet been formally accepted. Though the mission was offered to and declined by General Steedman, no further appointment has yet been made.

THE Count di Castiglione, private secretary of King Victor Emanuel, died suddenly June 6th, as he was escorting the newly married Duke and Duchess of Aosta (Prince and Princess Amadeus, of Italy,) to Stupinigi, a country seat of the King, near Turin. The Count was riding a little in advance of a mounted party who were accompanying the cortege. He was suddenly seen to drop his reins and fall to the ground, and when lifted by some bystanders was found to be quite dead. It is stated that he had lately apoplectic warnings. The Count was the husband of the brilliant and beautiful Countess de Castiglione, who used to be one of the attractions of the French court some two years back, and whose appearance at a fancy ball in the singular and scanty costume of Flaubert's Carthagenian heroine, Salambo, is not yet quite forgotten.

As attempt has been made to change the name of the village of Dobbs's Ferry, on the Hudson river, for some more romantic appellation, and many of the inhabitants thereof are justly indignant. The classic locality of Spuyten-Duyvil is now known as Inwood, and the plan of making compound names, for which there is a reason in England, but none in America, has also been taken up, and they have Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and the like. This affectation meets with some very proper rebukes, and it is especially urged that the name Dobbs's Ferry, which has a historical interest, should at all events be retained.

DR. BIGELOW, in his "Modern Inquiries," makes the subjoined sensible suggestion regarding the studies of the young: "It has always appeared to me that a desirable and profitable mode of school education would be one in which every hour of study should be offset by another of exercise, required to be taken in the open air. The time will come when this recommendation will be practically adopted in all city schools.

We have accounts of heavy and continuous rains throughout Georgia and North and South Carolina, inflicting immense damage to the wheat crop. The rivers have risen very high, and the low lands are generally overflowed. Much distress is feared in consequence of this disaster.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

We have before us the circular of the "Young Men's Christian Association" of this city. It is a welcome paper, and one sure to commend itself to the kind consideration of all moral and good men in this community. The Christian church, with its faithful preaching of the Divine Word, we believe to be God's appointed means of reclaiming the lost and saving the world. But there are other agencies, subordinate though co-operative, that are accomplishing a great deal in the work of evangelization, and such an agency is the "Young Men's Christian Association." It is doing a great work for public morals and Christianity in this city, as similar institutions are doing in other cities, and we would interest our readers in its permanent establishment and success.

As for ourselves we never pass up Fifth street and read the kind invitation given to all to enter and feel at home in the rooms of the Association, without the reflection that our city has at least one noble institution. Especially do we feel glad at night to see that modest illuminator which hangs as a beacon light, brightening the pathway for many erring, restless hearts. There are young men in this place who have already felt the healthful influence of this Association, and there are many more who need to be brought under such influence. In obtaining employment, in securing good boarding houses, in finding some attractive resort for social, moral and intellectual improvement, young men need advice and assistance, and here this want is met and satisfied, where they are furnished with the best periodicals and journals of the day, both religious and secular; where they are looked after, thought of, cared for, and made to feel that the church and the prayer meeting have claims upon young men, as well as the pursuits and pleasures of the world.

Such an institution is an ornament to our city. It is an evidence of a healthy growth of our Christian civilization. It places us upon a level with other cities, and shows that our people are not wholly given over to the improvement of their temporal and material interests. Mothers at a distance, whose sons are at school or in business here, rejoice that their boys are surrounded by such happy influences. And we feel assured that an institution which has such noble aims and purposes, and which is exerting such a beneficial influence upon society; which is elevating the moral tone of our young men, giving character to our city and supplying a want so sensibly felt for so long, will find, on the part of the public, a cordial indorsement, and a generous support, not only morally and through sympathy, but *pecuniarily*. Therefore, we take pleasure in presenting the claims of this Association as set forth in their circular for moneyed support from our citizens and business houses, and all who are interested in advancing the spiritual welfare of the young men in our midst and in the promotion of morality and religion.

THE medals awarded for sculpture, at the Paris Exposition, have been distributed in a manner little gratifying to any nation, except France. This is not strange when it is considered that the majority of each of the fine-art juries was composed of Frenchmen, and that they, like all other men, are better able to appreciate themselves than others. The English feel especially slighted. Of the thirty-six prizes offered to sculptors, twenty-three were monopolized by France. Of the four grand medals of honor, France took two, and gave Prussia two. There were eight "first prizes," of which France kept seven, and gave Italy one. Of the twelve "second prizes," six went to France, three to Italy, one to Prussia, one to Switzerland, and one to Spain: in the third class, numbering twelve, are eight French names, one Greek, one Belgian, one Spanish and one English.

To people who take a special fondness in the marvelous, the prodigious, and the Barnumesque, this little story which comes from Jacksonville may be of interest: "A puny little fellow named Peter Bangan, who is sixteen years old, yet who only weighs 443 pounds, was yesterday in our city, and was gazed upon with wonder by many. This poor boy was born and raised in Cass county, where his family still reside. He has some seven brothers and sisters, all of whom are of the ordinary size, except one sister, who now, at the age of eight, weighs 275 pounds. Peter is now on his way to St. Louis, where an agent is waiting to take him to New York for exhibition. To give our readers some idea of his flesh, we noticed that yesterday, when he was sitting on one of the largest chairs to be found, more of his body was hanging over the edges of the chair than there was in it."

SAYS a Washington dispatch: The special committee on ordnance could not get a quorum together on the first of the month, and therefore separated with the understanding that they would meet again next Tuesday. Two members, at least, are sure to be here then, and they hope to get a quorum, so as to begin the investigations with which they are charged. Mr. Cannon of the Senate is one of the members. It will be remembered that some rifle contracts, on which much was said at the time, were made while he was Secretary of War. It is probable that the committee will have to look into this with other matters.

A NEW CHURCH.—The "Church of the Neo Dispensashun," which was thought such an excellent jest, proves to have been a sober prophecy. A Louisville paper reports that thirty or forty Presbyterian Ministers and elders from the different parts of Kentucky, recently held an informal meeting in that city, and unanimously agreed to settle at once "the status of the ministers and churches of Kentucky," and, almost unanimously, to seek an alliance "with their brethren both South and North, who agree with them in principle and in opposition to the Louisville Assembly." A synod will meet at Lexington next week to take formal action in the matter.

THE large body of soldiers comprising the Grand Army of the Republic, having in a number of their "Posts," passed resolutions censuring Mr. Greeley for becoming bail for Jeff. Davis, the New York *Tribune* speaks of them as "office-beggars and politicians calling themselves the Grand Army of the Republic, and meeting in out-of-way places with grips and pass-words." It would be difficult to select language at once more offensive and more literally untrue than the above in relation to the organization of soldiers extending all over the country that it refers to. The soldiers will doubtless meet this new calumny with proper resentment.—*Detroit Post.*

THE perils of gambling are eloquently illustrated in the case of a celebrated tenor who went the other day to Dresden with eight thousand thalers in his pocket, with which he intended to purchase a villa in the environs. The day after his arrival this sum was to have been placed in the hands of a notary for the above purpose; but our infatuated artist had no sooner set foot in the hotel, than he courted ruin and won it. A game of chance was going on; he sat down; lost a little; lost more; ultimately the whole eight thousand was swallowed up, and the tenor left Dresden *minus* his money and his villa.

THE GREAT TONIC, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Dyspepsia—Mishler's Bitters.
Dyspepsia—Mishler's Bitters.
Costiveness—Mishler's Bitters.
Heartburn—Mishler's Bitters.
Indigestion—Mishler's Bitters.
Loss of Appetite—Mishler's Bitters.
Liver Complaint—Mishler's Bitters.
Headache—Mishler's Bitters.
Kidney Diseases—Mishler's Bitters.
Impure Blood—Mishler's Bitters.
Fever and Ague—Mishler's Bitters.

And in fact any disease arising from a disorganized state of the stomach.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth. Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

TONIC.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is a sure preventive of the effects of Malaria.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
The Giant Remedy of them all.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Regulates all Female Irregularities.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
The Great Appetizer.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is compounded of Herbs and Pure spirits.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is not a Mineral Poison.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will effect all that is claimed for it.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will soon supercede all similar remedies.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Has performed some of the most extraordinary cures on record.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Do not fail to give them a trial.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Stimulates the torpid Liver.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Invigorates the Kidneys.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Purifies the Blood.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Strengthens the whole System.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Can show more Home Testimony than any other Bitters or Medicine.

Remember the place,
FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 84 Market street.

MARBLE WORKS, NEW YORK.—MARBLE MANTELS, SLABS, FLOOR TILINGS, MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, IRON CEMETERY RAILINGS, &c., &c. Considering quality of work, with our prices, no house offers better inducements to buyers, prices and information. WATHAM & COMPANY, 233 West 18th street, New York.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
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TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MARKLE, situated on the Connellsville Railroad, at Sutter's Station, 38 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 26th, will be sold to the highest bidder, 163 beautiful town lots, running from ¼ to 1 acre each, only one-quarter cash, balance in one, two and three years. Don't fail to attend the sale on WEDNESDAY, June 26th. Cars leave the Connellsville depot at 7 o'clock, A. M., returning at 7 o'clock P. M. SMITH & MCSKIMEN, Real Estate Brokers. Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty street.

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY,
TEACHER OF
PIANO AND MELODEON.
Over Mrs. Blume's Music Store, 43 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh.
TERMS—$15 PER QUARTER. eod

JAMES H. PARKER,
Pork Packer,
AND DEALER IN
BACON, LARD, S. C. HAMS, BEEF, AND CINCINNATI LARD OIL,
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STRAWBERRIES.

Our crop of Strawberries this season is very large and superior, and includes JUCUNDA, OUR NO. 700, FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, etc. Families, Hotels, Restaurants and Dealers furnished on the most reasonable terms. Shipments made to any point desired, in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening first are the best for this purpose. Our Exhibition will be on the 26th and 27th of this month. All orders left at our MARKET STAND, or

NO. 137 LIBERTY STREET,

Will receive prompt attention.
J. KNOX.

JONAS R. BUTTERFIELD....GILBERT M. M'MASTER
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M'Master, Gazzam & Butterfield,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
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SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
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FOR TAILORS,
FOR DRESSMAKERS,
FOR SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SADDLERS,
FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMERS,
THE ÆTNA
SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN USE.
Call and see them at 24 FIFTH STREET.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.
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SUNDRIES.
30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cwt. Potash, 5lbs and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy,
Arriving, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
Printing and Wrapping Papers.
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No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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CRESCENT
Paper Collar Company,
BOSTON,
MANUFACTURE THE
Most Popular Collars Now in Use,
And for Ease, Elegance of Fit, and Strength of Material are Unsurpassed.
LEADING STYLES:
"CRESCENT" and "GIPSEY," enamelled.
"LINEN FINISH," which, being *water-proof*, are taking the lead of all others.
"CLIPPER," "IMPROVED," "MEDAL," and "SHAKSPEARE."
Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer, having certified our Collars "*free from all harmful ingredients*," BUY NO OTHERS.
For sale by dealers generally.
F. A. HAWLEY & CO., Manufacturers' Selling Agents and Importers of Men's Furnishing Goods, 13 Otis and 24 Arch streets, Boston.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
THS Selling Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

JAMES McNALLY,
51 HAND STREET,
Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest Spring styles; Irish Table Linens, Towellings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

WANTED.
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.
JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

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Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

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BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;
MANUFACTURERS OF
MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS.
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.
Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipes.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the cylinder, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Lap and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pivers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS
Nos. 110 Water and 101 First Sts.,
TF PITTSBURGH.

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.
City Headquarters.
We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S
FIRE WORKS.
These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, I am prepared to supply the Trade on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
Parties desiring Works for private display, will find in connection with my Exhibition Picnic together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.
We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston
IXL FIRE WORKS,
To which an exam

...e Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

...Y AND LATE PAPERS RECEIVED UNCOL...RD. By William Makepeace Thackeray. ...ner & Fields, Boston. H. Miner, Pittsburgh. ...

...e admirers of Thackeray only require to ...w that his name is on the title page to be ...ced to buy and read a book; but to those ...have never read his works, these short ...hes will be a fine introduction to a new ...n of literature. The book opens with a ...ter on "gourmandizing," a sin which ...reans have inherited from British ances... The sins he would condemn he treats ...ridicule; always coarse, he is always kind... He is the literary Hogarth, and gives a ...nature view of everything he touches. Many ...s he paints which one would rather not ...but seeing must acknowledge their truth... To become familiar with his works, ...see the world through a new medium, or ...er, to put on glasses which penetrate all ...uises, reveal the motives which he con...d behind actions, and gives one a painful ...iciousness of shams—of life without shams ...nows nothing. Of dining he says: ...much better to have a simple dinner of ...teen dishes, and content therewith, than ...for impossible splendors and Apician ...sels." Again on men and coats—"I always ...r ill of a man whom I see appearing at ...kfast, in one, (a dressing gown,) as of a ...an who comes down in curl papers." ...y the way, in the third act of *Macbeth*, Mr. ...ody makes his appearance in the court ...of Glamis castle, in an affair of brocade ...hns always struck me as absurd and un...beth-like. Mac in a dressing-gown (I mean ...t not 'ready')—Mac in list slippers—Mac in ...ton night-cap, with a tassel bobbing up ...down—I say the thought is unworthy, and ...sure the worthy Thane would have come ...If suddenly called from bed, by any cir...stance however palpitul, in a *good, stout* ...rb. It is a mere vanity, simple and majes...ver than a lazy dressing-gown; it more be...es a man of Macbeth's mountainous habits; ...aves his legs quite free to run withersoever ...pleases—whether to the stables, to look ...r the animals—to the farm, to see the pig ...has been slaughtered that morning—to the ...den, to examine whether that scoundrel of a ...n Haskins has dug up the potato-bed—to ...nursery, to have a romp with the little Macs ...is that are sputtering and quarreling over ...r porridge,—or whither you will."

...If who have ever seen Macbeth, on the stage, ...y sympathize with him in his sense of the ...urdities of costume usually introduced; but ...extract is so thoroughly characteristic of ...ckeray that for this we give it. He permits ...separation, in time or space, between the ...oic and the mean. The stable is always in ...ht of the castle. Its odors mingle with that ...the flowers on the lawn. The sounds of the ...hen penetrate the drawing-room. The dew...ing log is remorselessly stripped of its green ...ntle of moss; and the delicately painted cheek ...covered with a crash towel, and in his disen...nting process he sometimes makes deform...more deformed. For instance, he would not ...ume that Macbeth's servant was actually ...ging 'a potato-bed; for that root was unknown ...Scotland in his day; but the potato, as the ...d of the oppressed Irish peasantry, shares ...the contempt with which the English regard ...Emerald Isle, and, to Thackeray, the gran...ur of the King, must be counterbalanced by a ...responding meanness in some part of his ...roundings. His English education presented ...ger, with a servant, about the cultivation of a ...d of potatoes, as a proof that, while great, he ...s small, while a hero he was made of com...n clay. As Walter Scott was the enchanter, ...people the world of imagination with heroes ...o challenge our imitation, Thackeray is the ...enchanter to show that heroes are but skel...ons grinning behind a mask.

...E GREAT ARCHITECT, Benedicite; illustrations of ...he power, wisdom and goodness of God, as manifested in His works. By G. Chaplin Child, M. D. Two volumes in one. G. P. Putnam & Son, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The mother country, which gave us the Puritans, gives us this work, and it will be found valuable contribution to any library. Written by a doctor of medicine, it would be a pleasant and profitable study and guide to nineteenths our doctors of divinity who so strangely neglect to second the Bible in teaching God His works. The style is easy and attractive. It is devoid of technical terms, simple, truthful and dignified. It teaches natural history and the natural sciences in a most attractive manner, and abounds in information which an inquiring child would eagerly grasp, and a philosopher delight to recall. Each chapter is an illustration of a text of scripture, and a rich mine of information about the operations of nature and art. Here is a specimen:

"An eminent naturalist, after describing the beauty of the cocoa nut groves that flourish on the coral islands of the Pacific, has suggested the chapter of designed accidents to which we owe their origin. When the island merges from the deep it is a barren reef of limestone rock, glittering white and light under a tropical sun. In process of time patches of chalky mud and sand, formed upon its surface by the action of rain and wind, are washed into clefts and sheltered places along the shore. The island now begins to be fit for vegetation, and, strange though it may seem, the cocoa is usually one of the first plants to appear. How does the seed get there? The bulky fruit is too large to be carried by birds, and ships avoid the reef as a source of danger. A stray cocoa nut that grew in far distant groves, after being the sport of storms and currents, has hit the new spot in the lone ocean. Cast ashore by the surf, it has become fixed in one of the muddy cliffs, where it finds enough of nourishment for its growth. By and by a young plantation of descendents is established around. The fall of the leaves and the decay of each generation add to the stock of mould and supply the soil for more varied vegetation, until at length the bare, white reef is changed into a scene which sailors describe as an earthly paradise.

* * * * *

"Sometimes the most worthless substances, under the magic touch of chemistry, cast off their commonness and become things of value and beauty. Who, for example, would have anticipated that matters so dull and common as sand and the ash of a wood fire should unite to form bright, transparent glass? What feat can be conceived more wonderful than from a substance so dingy, dirty and unpromising as coal-tar, to create the beautiful series of aniline colors which we admire as Mauve, Magenta, Solferino, and Blue de Paris. To such perfection, indeed, has chemistry now carried this branch of manufacture that there is hardly any tint which may not be obtained from coal-tar.

* * * * *

"It may now almost literally be said that chemists have, of late years, expunged the word 'rubbish' from the dictionary, as well as 'waste' from the workshop."

WAY SIDE HYMNS, Selected from various authors; Anson D. F. Randolph, New York; Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Some of these selections are very beautiful, some indifferent. They are all strictly emotional. A large majority are anonymous, and among the list is Chesebro's "Crown of Thorns."

"In bitter, jesting mood they crowned his head,
And only women wept when he was dead."

We should say that this fact requires proof. Peter certainly wept not long before. Joseph would scarce bury him without a tear, and the beloved disciple, who went with him into the hall of judgment, most likely wept. We have, at least, no evidence against the very natural conclusion; but the moral is good.

"Since He, to whom all crowns are subject, won
From man's appreciation, but a wreath
Of thorns entwined by mocking unbelief,
Why look to man to judge what thou hast done?
* * * * *
Only thy faith and deeds for tribute bring,
And He will never ask, 'Wert thou *acknowledged* King?'"

PEARLS OF THOUGHT. Religious and Philosophical. Gathered from Old Authors. Second edition. Anson D. F. Randolph, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A neat little volume, in blue and gold, and brim full of precious things.

"If thou wouldst preserve a sound body, use fasting and walking; if a healthful soule, fasting and praying."—*Enchiridion.*

"Memory, like a purse, if it be overfull that it cannot shut, all will drop out of it. Take heed of a gluttonous curiositie to feed on many things lest the greediness of the appetite of thy memory spoyl the digestion thereof. Spoyl not thy memory with thine own jealousie, nor make it bad by suspecting it. How canst thou find that true which thou wilt not trust? Marshal thy notions into a handsome method. One will carry twice more weight trussed and packed up in bundles, than when it lies loosely flapping about his shoulders."—*Fuller.*

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience that whenever he did so his pencil took a hint from it. Apply this to bad books and bad company.

THE SHADOW OF THE ROCK, AND OTHER RELIGIOUS POEMS. Anson D. F. Randolph, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A companion-book to "The Changed Cross." The form is compact, printing and binding good, and the selections judicious. The publisher says, "The poems contained in this volume have been selected from many sources, and as far as known the names of the authors appended." Is not the name of the author of "The Two Angels" known in New York? If the editor would write to Longfellow, a gentleman who lives some place down East, and takes an interest in authors, he could most likely learn who wrote this beautiful lyric. There are other poems in the collection for which a little research could discover authors' names. A publisher may have a right to rob an author of the pecuniary profit of his work, but we doubt if he can have the right to take away the honor also. A publisher of religious poems has as much right to be honest as a man who carries brick in a hod, and as little right to steal poems to build his book as the hod-carrier to steal brick to fill his hod.

GRANVILLE'S LOTION.

110 LBS FOR SALE BY E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., Corner Wood and First streets. eod

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By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you ONLY throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, a No. 105 FIFTH STREET. mh9

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☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbings, and by removing the source, restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature —by assimilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

☞CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

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OPERA HOUSE.

W. H. LEAK.....MANAGER.

Brilliant success of the established favorites,
ANNIE SEFTON, (Miss Annie Eberle,)
JOS. O. SEFTON,
W. H. LEAK.
Who will appear THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the instructive drama of the
FIVE FAST MEN;
OR THE THREE DEGREES OF IDLENESS,
Giving the gradation in the Bright, Gloomy and Dark Pictures of Life.
To conclude with the roaring farce of the
MURDER ON TROY HILL.
Wednesday—STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Friday—Benefit of MARSIL and CARSON.
Saturday—Matinee—The Child Stealer.
Monday—Naiad Queen.

VARIETIES THEATER.

J. J. DOUGHERTY.....Business Manager.
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T. H. JEFFERSON.....Treasurer.
First appearance of the Dashing Terpsichorean Sylph
MISS EMMA MARSH.
TO-NIGHT, the beautiful drama called A DREAM AT SEA, and an entire new Olla Podrida of Songs, Dances, &c., &c.

GRAND SOCIAL PIC-NIC.

TO BE HELD AT

Faulk's Grove, Below Wood's Run,

JUNE 25TH, 1867,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOOD'S RUN MISSION CHURCH.

Trains will leave Allegheny Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at 8:45, 10:00, 11:30, 12:00 A. M., and return at 1:00, 3:30, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M. Tickets can be had at the principal Drug and Book Stores. An excellent Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.

GREAT NATIONAL

FESTIVAL,

AND UNION JUBILEE,

AT

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,

In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,

Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel

Exhibitions,

Chief among which will be

Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,

GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING OR,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.

GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,

Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE.
GREAT DISPLAY OF IRISH TERRIERS.

Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Spars for Presents, The Shower Bell, Russian Bath, Great Sack Races, Laughable Pole Feat, Mirth-Provoking Pig Race or the
Slippy Grease,
GREAT FOOT RACES.
GRAND KNITTING TOURNAMENT.
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.

SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,

IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.

SIGNOR DUVALLI,

And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.

A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN

Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS
AND ILLUMINATIONS.

☞Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.

☞Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is

ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,

WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.

JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

JOHN M. KINNEY,

Agent and Business Manager.

For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1867.

I X L

FIRE WORKS.

I would be pleased to call the attention of my patrons and the public generally to my stock of Fire Works, manufactured expressly for my trade, of carefully selected chemicals, and under the supervision of the best practical Pyrotechnists of this country.

Having had my stock all destroyed by fire last year, my patrons can rely on getting Fresh Works, and for Brilliancy, Variety and Design, cannot be surpassed.

In addition to the Long Stick Rocket in common use, I offer the PATENT SHORT STICK ROCKET. They are put up in wooded boxes, one dozen each. Can be transported with perfect safety, at much less expense than the old style, and will ascend at least one-third higher. They are fast superceding all others.

I have also the new IRON-CLAD TORPEDOES, put up $5 in a box.

ROMAN CANDLES,
SCROLL WHEELS,
TRIANGLES,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
SERPENTS,
FLOWER POTS,
BENGOLIAS,
MINES OF STARS
AND SERPENTS,
COLORED FIRES,
FIRE CRACKERS, &c.

L. D. DUMMETT'S

CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 207 Liberty St.

THS

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAT,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY. Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. Treat by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-Office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where **Meals** can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

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FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
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POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.

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T. C. JENKINS,

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273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

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The Daily Commercial

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.

Another Succinct Account of the General's Movements--He Puts His Old Cork Leg in the Mess--Great Excitement and Disappointment in Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, June 15, P. M.—The steamer Virginia, Captain Deaken, from Vera Cruz on the 8th and Sisal on the 12th inst., arrived a few hours ago. Among the passengers I noticed Baron Von Nostitz, Baron Von Luttwitz and Eduardo Von Gottlied, all belonging to the staff of General Santa Anna, who remained a prisoner in the hands of the Liberals at Sisal. The above named persons were not allowed to land there, so they return in the Virginia to New York.

From the information kindly given me by Mr. Austin, the popular purser of the Virginia, together with a few items obtained in other quarters, I am enabled to give your readers the following particulars:

The Virginia arrived from New York at Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., with General Santa Anna and suite on board. On the following day the General, having been invited by Perez Gomez to come and visit him at the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, the General did so. On the 5th the General returned on board the Virginia, because, with the foreknowledge that some few of the ultra Liberals were inimical to him, he wished to avoid any aggravation. In the meantime the interval was well employed in communications with and visits from Generals Palacios and others. On the 7th, when the "*acta*" between the General, the Commissary, Senor Bareau and several generals was made up and signed, while the troops were all ready to follow. The proclamation had been received in the town, and Santa Anna and staff were ready to go ashore. But in the afternoon of that day the whole affair was interrupted by a new incident, the arrival of Captain Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, who came on board of the Virginia in a boat of the British corvette Jason, manned by English sailors, and accompanied by Commander Murray Aynsly. The boat flew all the while both the United States and British flags. Captain Roe asked in the most peremptory tone if General Santa Anna was on board; and, being answered in the affirmative, he demanded to speak with him. Captain Roe then demanded that General Santa Anna should step in the boat to go on board the Tacony. The General objected at first, and in fact protested against the proceedings of Captain Roe. Commander Murray Aynsly kept all this time apart, but at last suggested to Capt. Roe "to make short work of it." The boat was manned with a sufficient number of men to use coercion, and Captain Deaken's protestations being unheeded, the General, together with his aid, Von Nostitz, ranking as commandant, and Colonel Vidal Urquiza, his secretary, and also his valet, gave way, and was conveyed on board of the Tacony. Captain Roe afterwards told Captain Deaken that he was to convey General Santa Anna and suite to Havana or any place out of Mexico, as soon as the Virginia could weigh anchor. These orders were to be carried out by Captain Deaken, and the Virginia went to Sacrificios expressly for the General, and took him and suite on board. When the pilot left the Virginia he was consulted for letters or documents by the Tacony's boat crew, but nothing suspicious being found about his person he was let go. Nevertheless, the pilot was the bearer of letters for others or papers entrusted to him by the General.

The whole plan of Santa Anna was muddled. It was agreed with Paboada that a launch, with twenty men, was to be at midnight two miles from the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; but this and other signs preconcerted were not attended to. It was presumed that the commissary was playing a double game, as else all turned out a blunder. The people at large in Vera Cruz were all decidedly in favor of Santa Anna. On the day, it being reported that the General was expected that day, the wharf was so densely crowded with people to receive him that they had prepared great demonstrations and ovations; he did not arrive that day and the mass dispersed. It was agreed between Bureau, the United States, the English Consul and General Benavides, that Vera Cruz was to capitulate. On the arrival of the Virginia at Sisal for the Liberal Colonel Vitorio Mendez, a native of Yucatan, who, after being four months kept a prisoner in the Vera Cruz hospital, obtained a passage on board, was intrusted by Santa Anna with dispatches and papers to take ashore. The Virginia was soon after surrounded by three gunboats of the Liberals, with a military officer and a file of soldiers, to make Santa Anna and his suite prisoners. Notwithstanding the formal protest of Captain Deaken for the violation of the neutrality of December compacts, the General was conveyed away and secured as a prisoner.

German Toys.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* gossips pleasantly on German toys:

"Germany has always been pre-eminent in the manufacture of mechanical figures—I mean those prolific figures, which, by an ingenious mechanism concealed behind the painted background, are made to go through a variety of droll movements common to humanity. Thus, we see an indigenous baby kicking its mother, or, heart, of whose attention to his daughter he does not approve, downstairs: a schoolmaster caning a squalling urchin; a cobbler drawing his double thread, winking his eyes and lolling his tongue meanwhile with the regularity of a sewing-machine; a bootblack polishing a gentleman's upper leathers; a girl milking; an old woman coercing a refractory pig and the like.

"The funniest thing is when a number of frames containing those mechanical tableaux are placed together. Then the great parent kicks, and the cobbler sews, and the old negro sweeps, and the bootblack polishes, and the girl milks, and the wives of the whole quarter to match—all in unison. If you come back in half an hour's time they are still hard at it. If you revisit the German Court in a week, or a fortnight, or a month, you will find the same thing going on. You begin to think at last that perpetual motion has been discovered, and that these puppets will continue kicking, and threshing, and polishing, and milking and sewing, forever and ever.

"The number of military toys in the German Courts is very remarkable. There are whole *corps d'armee* in tin, lead and zinc; with encampments on the vastest scale of which miniature is susceptible—squadrons of cavalry, troops of artillery and pontoons, bivouacs, fascines and pontoon bridges without number. It is significant to note that the smaller German States contribute the largest number of these bellicose playthings. The Prussian toys are comparatively peaceful. The Austrian are miscellaneous, and chiefly tending towards miniature furniture, are excellent throughout. But to the fierce martial display of Bavaria, Hesse and Wurtemburg there is no end.

THE story of Pitcairn's Island and the mutineers of the Bounty is familiar. How that little colony, founded in the latter part of the last century, in treachery and blood, upon a fertile but uninhabited island in the South Pacific, populated by nine British seamen and their ravished native wives, existed unknown for nearly ten years, and but for accidental discovery would have remained so to this day. It at one time numbered two thousand and fifty souls, but in 1856 the majority were transferred to another island. There are now fifty-three inhabitants. This little island, with its strange and tragic history, is again coming into notice. It lies in the direct route of the English line of steamers, recently established, between Panama and New Zealand, and is most conveniently situated for a coaling station and provision depot for which purpose it will doubtless be used. The island is only two and a quarter miles long by one mile in width, is very productive of tropical fruits and contains all the domestic animals except the horse. The inhabitants are a kind-hearted race, of a complexion such as would be expected from the amalgamation of Saxons with the tawny South Sea Islanders, and are quite civilized in their way, possessing a school where reading and writing are taught, and have a taste for books. They are loyal to Queen Victoria, simple in their lives and devoid of those vices with which they are likely to become more familiar now that their hiding place has become of some value to the civilized world.

MARRIED:

YONT—NULL—On Thursday, the 20th of June, by the Rev. A. B. Fields, Mr. A. YONT, of Keesport, Pa., and Miss LETTIE NULL, of Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of H. H. Null, Esq.

DIED:

O'LEARY—On Monday evening, June 24th, of consumption, JEREMIAH O'LEARY, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 926 Penn street, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

MCDOWELL—At the residence of her son-in-law, James H. Stokes, in New Brighton, Pa., Mrs. SALLIE E. MCDOWELL, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to meet at the Union Depot, on the arrival of the train on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., at three-forty (3:40) THIS AFTERNOON, where carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the Cemetery.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

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AQUATICS.

Latest from Walter Brown---What Hamill is Prepared to Do.

Wilkes' Spirit of this week promises to give in next week's issue another version from Walter Brown of his late fiasco on the Monongahela course. It also states that Brown will issue a challenge to Kelley, the English champion. The *Spirit* believes Brown is a wonderful oarsman, but it makes no explanation why Brown does not accept the exceedingly fair challenge of Hamill, or that of Mekeel. We are authorized to say that a gentleman in this city, who did not witness the late farce on the Monongahela course, is prepared to back the champion Hamill to the amount of four thousand dollars against Brown or any other man, in a five mile square race. Hamill is also prepared to row Brown, Mekeel, Wolf and Dirst, each in the order of their names, on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, on succeeding days, for any sum that may be mutually agreed upon. This offer is honestly made, and there are any number of honest and reliable men prepared to back the champion, believing that he can win all of the races. In the meantime, awaiting a response from Brown, Hamill is at work building telegraph lines.

SCULLING RACE ON THE ALLEGHENY.

The arrangements for the proposed sculling race between William Jackson, Jr., and Joseph Kaye, Jr., have been fully completed. The contest will take place on Saturday, the third of August, over the Allegheny course, for a purse of five hundred dollars. Mr. M. McKenna, of the Fifth ward, is Kaye's backer, while Mr. James Williams furnishes the stakes for Jackson. Although the contestants are very young—neither of them being over eighteen years of age—they are both expert oarsmen, and a close contest is anticipated.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

Stephen Stackhouse, indicted for the larceny of a copper kettle, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days.

Leo Rowe, a lad partially insane, was tried for malicious mischief, in breaking up the furniture in his mother's house. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, by reason of insanity. The defendant will be taken to the Poor Farm.

Thomas Sweeny was placed on trial on a charge of feloneous assault and battery, on the person of Peter Wood. The assault took place on Sunday evening on Washington street, and the information having been sent to the Grand Jury by the Mayor, they acted upon it immediately and returned a true bill. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. At the instance of defendant's counsel the Court postponed passing sentence until this morning, in order that testimony as to his previous character could be submitted.

Martin McDonald was tried on a charge of feloneous assault and battery, preferred by Constable McCutcheon. The evidence identified that on the 25th of April last, the defendant assailed him at Patrick Dunn's tavern, in the village of Etna, cutting him severely on the nose and cheek, and injuring the left eye. The jury found a verdict of not guilty as to the felony, but guilty of unlawfully wounding.

Matthew McLaughlin, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses, was next placed on trial. Mrs. Sarah Poole, the prosecuting witness, testified that some time since defendant came to her store in the borough of Elizabeth, and by representing that he had an order from her husband, succeeded in obtaining a few dollars' worth of groceries. The defendant alleged that Mr. Poole was indebted to him, and he adopted this plan to secure his money. A verdict of guilty was rendered, when the Court sentenced McLaughlin to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for fifteen days.

Michael Gallagher plead guilty to a charge of stealing a coat from Archibald Austin, of the Fifth ward. As the defendant had already been in prison several weeks awaiting his trial on the charge, the Court sentenced him to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for ten days.

George Hagely, indicted for illegal liquor selling entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—The United States District Court, at Williamsport, adjourned on Saturday. Among other business transacted during the term, the following gentlemen who had been appointed Registers in Bankruptcy, were qualified by Judge McCandless: Edwin N. Willard, Twelfth District; Edward Overton, Thirteenth District; J. M. Weidling, Fourteenth District; Hastings Geha, Sixteenth District; and Frederick E. Smith, Eighteenth District. This completes the list for the Western Judicial District of the State.

The United States Circuit Court opened yesterday at Williamsport, Judges Grier and Wallace presiding. The docket is crowded with cases to be tried is very small, and the term will probably conclude to-day or to-morrow.

Frightful Fall---Fatal Accident.

In the absence of the Coroner, Alderman James Irwin, of the Ninth ward, was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of William Richey, who was found dead in the yard in the rear of the house of his sister, where he lived, at No. 20 Third street. It appears from the evidence adduced before the jury, that the deceased was last seen about one o'clock yesterday morning in the third story of his sister's house. He had been drinking some time before, but he seemed to be sober at that time. Nothing further was seen of him until he was found lying dead in the yard in the rear of the house, immediately below the attic. It is supposed he fell out of the attic window. He apparently struck on his head, but strange to say but a slight mark was visible. The jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by accidentally falling out of the window. The deceased was unmarried. He was born on Staten Island, in this city, in the year 1813, and was therefore fifty-four years of age at the time of his death.

LEAP FOR LIFE.—As the Express train going west on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which left this city at 2:15 P. M., on Saturday, was passing the village of Palestine, Columbiana county, Ohio, a young man attempted to jump off. He did so, but paid dearly for his boldness. The train was immediately checked, and backed down to the spot where the man, who was very severely injured, was lying. Upon examination it was found that he sustained a severe fracture of the right thigh, and serious lacerations and contusions of the face and scalps. He was first attended by the village physician, but was afterwards placed under the care of the Surgeon of the road. The injured man is now doing well.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Allegheny County Prison Association, the active Committee of which weekly visits the jail and penitentiary for the purpose of administering comfort and aid to the prisoners, respectfully solicits of our citizens donations of all interesting reading matter, etc., for distribution among the prisoners. All contributions left in care of F. Van Gorder, Esq., No. 360 Liberty street, will be thankfully received. Among those of our newsdealers who have already contributed very liberally are Henry Miner, John W. Pittock, Hogle & Chambers, W. A. Gildenfanney and James H. Aiken.

INQUEST CONCLUDED.—The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of the child Harry S. Fink, son of Mr. Wm. Fink, who was killed in Duquesne Borough on Sunday, 16th inst., by the horses in a wagon, in which he was sitting, taking fright, and pitching him down an embankment, re-assembled at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday morning and concluded the investigation. The jury, after examining several witnesses, returned a verdict of "accidental death."

PENITENTIARY ARRIVALS.—John Cutler, convicted in Cambria county and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, and L. N. Follman, convicted of the same offense and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the same institution, were brought to their new quarters a day or two since.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a light wagon took fright on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday, and ran down the street at a furious gait. A little girl, in attempting to cross the avenue near the Fifth street extension, was knocked down by the wagon and run over. The child was badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening in Rev. John McMillan's Church, Sandusky street. An address will be delivered by Thomas T. Everett, Esq. The Choir of the Bayden Lodge of Good Templars will be present and render several temperance odes.

PERSECUTATION.—Charles Wood, foreman in the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Rail. road, being about to leave the employ of the Company, was presented a few evenings since by the employees with, his charge, with a magnificent copy of the Holy Bible.

PARADE OF RED MEN.—The several lodges of the Independent Orper of Red Men in this vicinity paraded through the principal streets of the city yesterday morning, and then marched in procession to Kipe's Grove, near Sewickley town, where they held a pic-nic.

DEDICATION POSTPONED.—The dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Manchester, which was announced to take place on Sunday next, has been postponed until some future day.

HORSES STOLEN.—Two dark bay horses were stolen from the premises of Joseph Schell, in Lower St. Clair township, on Friday night.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The League will hold a regular meeting to-night at their hall, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny.

The City Councils.

A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Beck, Brush, Cousin, Ford, Hare, Hemphill, House, Jones, Mawhinney, McQuewan, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Reed, Roberts, Robb, Seibert, Sloan, Tomlinson, Torley, Verner, Weldon, Welsh, and President Steel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McQuewan presented a communication from John McCargo, Esq., City Controller, covering sundry bills. The communication was accepted and warrants ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer for the several amounts.

Mr. Hare offered an ordinance providing for the branding of boxes in which berries are sold in the public markets. The ordinance was read three times and finally passed.

Mr. McGowan offered a resolution directing the City Controller to certify his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. John Bauss, for ten dollars, the amount of water tax for 1866 overpaid by him. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Robb the following ordinance:

"Be it enacted, &c., That in sewers now in process of construction, or which shall hereafter be constructed, it shall be the duty of the Recording Regulator to cause to be inserted on each side of said sewers, at the distance of every thirty feet, cast iron sleeves of that diameter as shall be directed by the Regulator, and that the costs of said sleeves be added to the costs of construction and paid for as part of the contract."

The ordinance was read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Ford, from the Sanitary Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated, to be expended by the Sanitary Committee for securing the best sanitary condition of the city, as they may require, and that the same be charged to the Contingent Fund.

Mr. Ford also offered an ordinance, making it the duty of persons owning lots fronting upon alleys to keep said alleys properly cleaned, and to have them scraped every Tuesday and Friday. The ordinance also provided for the Lieutenants of the Night Police to see that its provisions were carried out, and allowed them each ten dollars per month, as compensation for their services.

Mr. Ford stated that the Street Committee had been inlooking for a year past to devise some means by which the alleys could be kept clean, but they had been unable to do so. The Street Commissioners appeared to think that they had no right to interfere, except in cases where the alleys are paved. It was necessary for the continued good health of the city that the alleys should be kept clean, and he hoped the ordinance would be passed.

Mr. Welsh moved as an amendment that the Sanitary Committee be empowered to employ a suitable person to carry out the provisions of the ordinance. The amendment was accepted.

The ordinance was finally passed, Mr. Reed, limiting the compensation of each person so employed to three dollars per day. The ordinance, as amended, was read three times and finally passed.

Mr. McQuewan, a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. Edward Allen for the sum of $1,602 55, in payment for constructing the sewer on Carson street, in the Ninth ward.

Mr. Robb offered an ordinance providing for a uniform system of sewerage. Read and laid over under the rules.

On motion, adjourned.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Crawford, Dickson, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Rees, Tanner, Thompson, White, Wilson, and McAtley, President.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The President submitted a petition from Gottleib Hammiler, the owner of a brewery on Vickroy street, setting forth that he had erected his establishment at considerable expense, and that recently a man named Hutchinson has erected a kiln for drying brick immediately in front of his brewery, and directly across the public street, and asking that Councils take the proper steps to remove the same. Referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to abate the nuisance.

C. C. non-concurred and referred to Street Committee, an ordinance regulating the charges of hackmen and drivers of vehicles for conveying passengers through the city, fixing the rates at fifty cents for each and every person, and twenty-five cents each for trunks. Read three times and passed. C. C. amended by making the rates fifty cents for passenger and one trunk, and twenty-five cents for each additional trunk. S. C. recedded and concurred.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from the Monongahela Bridge Company and the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, asking the privilege to alter the grade of Smithfield street running from the Monongahela bridge. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

The chair submitted an ordinance for the better government and regulation of the Fire Department. The ordinance provides that when on duty the companies of the Department be under the strict control of the Chief Engineer, or in his absence, the Assistant Engineers in order of rank; that in no case, except to attend fires, shall any of the companies take their apparatus outside of the city limits; and that no company shall go out of service without giving due notice to the Chief Engineer, and obtaining his approbation, save to a fire in progress, and after considerable discussion, the yeas and nays were called and the ordinance passed by a vote of eleven for to one against.

The President read a communication from Mayor Morley, relative to complaints of the existing nuisance in consequence of the defective arrangements for dumping from the carts of the ashes, garbage, &c., collected in the city, and asking that the same be remedied. Referred to the Chairman of Allegheny and Monogahela Wharf Committee, with power to take such action in the premises as may be necessary to secure the abatement of the nuisance.

Mr. Dickson presented the report of the Gas Light Committee, with a resolution authorizing the erection of four lamps on Washington street, between Webster and Grant, and one on Congress street between Wylie street and Pennsylvania avenue. Report accepted, and the resolution passed to a third reading and adopted.

Mr. McMillan submitted a report of the Viewers of Market street Sewers. The entire cost of the sewer was $5,696 37. The total length was 437 feet. Report accepted and approved.

Also a resolution appointing A. Gribbin as viewer on Virgin alley sewer, in place of James S. Craft.

The following ordinances passed to a second reading May 27th, were taken up.

Ordinance for grading and paving Carson and Allegheny street, were read three times and passed.

The ordinance for the grading and paving of Lumber street was postponed.

Mr. Morrow submitted an ordinance changing the grade of the Monongahela wharf, between Smithfield and Grant streets, providing for an appropriation of $12,000 for re-grading and paving the same. The ordinance was discussed at considerable length, and after yeas and nays being called on its passage resulted—yeas, 4; nays, 11; so the ordinance was lost.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of J. M. Fulton, for fifteen dollars, the loan of the book of water rent collected in error.

Mr. McMillan, an ordinance for the opening of Elliott from Bridge to Liberty streets, as laid down in Mrs. Denny's plan of lots. Laid on the table under the Sunday law.

Mr. Morrow submitted an ordinance providing that the ordinance heretofore passed, allowing an abatement of twenty-five per cent. on all steamboats making weekly trips, should apply and be extended to the Allegheny wharf.

Reading Contest at the Female College---Annual Address This Evening.

The reading contest between pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, took place in the chapel of the institution last evening, and was largely attended, as usual on such occasions. All the young lady contestants acquitted themselves very creditably, and their training, under direction of Prof. Gray, of Gray's Gymnastic Institute, was manifestly good. The following was the programme of the readings:

The Song of the Shirt.....Ellie Parviance.
The Dream of the Reaper.....Emma M. Rogers.
Little at First, but Mighty at Last.....Ada Dunlap.
The Famine.....Emma Jeremiah.
After the Ball.....Mollie H. Pershing.
Barbara Frietchie.....Jennie Lowrie.
The Drunkard's Child.....Emma Sawyer.
Unto Whom Shall we Give Thanks.....Lou. Wade.
The Bridge of Sighs.....Minerva Thomas.

The readings were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by the young ladies of the College, and the audience were entertained during the absence of the committee on award by excellent piano performances. The committee, composed of Rev. J. S. Dickerson, Rev. W. H. Locke and James H. Hopkins, Esq., awarded the Martha Davidson prize, a silver cup, to Miss L. u. Pershing, whose reading of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie" was admirable. The committee also complimented the reading of Misses Fannie Reese and Mollie H. Pershing.

This evening Dr. R. S. Foster, of New York, an eminent scholar and eloquent speaker, will deliver the annual address in the College, and a rare speech is promised. Dr. Foster is ranked among the ablest speakers in the country—one of those who never tire their audience, but hold them spell-bound with their eloquence. The public generally are invited to attend, the chapel will be filled at an early hour.

USES OF THE VOICE.—MR. J. W. TAVERNER, a distinguished teacher of elocution, is now sojourning at the Monongahela House, and proposes to impart instruction in the uses of the voice to any who may desire it. Mr. Taverner brings with him testimonials of the highest character relative to his method and principles of elocution, and refers to Rev. Drs. Jacobus and Wilson, of this city, as to his capability to impart instructions in oratory.

NO VACATION.—Prof. Rohbock, the distinguished teacher of the piano and organ, announces that there is no vacation in his school, and he will continue to give instruction at his residence, No. 31 Ferry street. Prof. R. is the oldest resident musical teacher in our city, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him both as an eminently talented musician and as an accomplished gentleman.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Seftons are delighting very large audiences at the Opera House, with their excellent performances. To-night the attractive Play of the "Five Fast Men" will be performed, the entertainment concluding with Sefton's farce "Murder on Troy Hill."

VARIETIES.—The accomplished danseuse, Miss Marsh, made quite a hit last night by her dashing terpsichorean performances. She will appear this evening, as will also the stock company in a pleasing variety entertainment.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

INSANE MAN ARRESTED.

An insane man named Jacob Abbe was arrested on Ohio street, Allegheny, on Sunday night by officer Frank Campbell, and taken to the lock-up. When arrested he imagined that some one was trying to shoot him, and was running along the street at a swift pace, crying at the top of his voice "murder." The unfortunate man is still in the lock-up. An effort will be made to have him sent to Dixmont.

[Before Alderman Nellis, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

A woman named Catharine Kilpatrick was arrested yesterday by officer Jeremiah Smith, on a charge of larceny preferred by Mrs. Barbara Kulb, who alleged that she stole two dollars from her (the prosecutrix's) child, with which she was sent on an errand to a store. At the hearing, the charge was not established, and the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutrix.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

A. M. Pearson instituted suit yesterday for assault and battery against one Stephen Hoffman, alleging that the latter maltreated him. A warrant for defendant's arrest was issued. The parties are residents of Lawrenceville.

Michael King and Ellen Flinn were charged with committing an assault and battery on Thomas Flinn, by beating and abusing him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who reside in the Fifth Ward.

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

James L. McKee made oath charging Henry Lemmor and wife with forcible entry and detainer. Deponent alleges that he owns a house on Penn street, in the Ninth Ward, and he put the defendants out some time since for non-payment of rent. Since that time they have refused to allow him to enter the house on Sundays and holding jubilees. The accused have not yet been arrested.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY OF QUARRYING IMPLEMENTS.

John Kelly and John Rodgers were arrested yesterday on an information for larceny, preferred by Thomas Kerr. The parties are quarrymen, and work in a quarry in Lawrenceville township. Kerr alleges that the defendants stole from the premises a shovel, pick, sledge, drill, wrench, &c., all of the value of twelve dollars and fifty cents. The accused will have a hearing this morning.

STRUCK WITH A WHIP.

Mary Wehr made information and obtained a warrant, and battery, Julia Warren being prosecutrix. Mary is accused of having assaulted Julia, striking her twice with a heavy wagon whip, and also threatened to cut her throat with a razor. Defendant was required to give bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for her appearance at Court for trial.

CASE DISMISSED.

Stewart McKee, Jr., committed to jail on a charge of breach of the peace, was released on bail.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.

John Bradford was arrested by officer Boston on a process issued by the Court, and committed to jail.

Before Alderman Irwin, of Ninth Ward.]

LARCENY OF A HOG.

A young man named Patrick Paradine, had a hearing before this magistrate on Saturday evening, on a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by his father, Thomas Paradine. From his information, the latter alleged that on Friday night previous, one hundred and ninety-five dollars, to keep until morning, with which he was to purchase a hog for him, he alleged, failed to give the money to his mother—hence the suit. At the hearing, however, the son produced the receipt for the money in his mother's handwriting, and also called on the latter, and the suit was withdrawn.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

John Merom was arrested on a charge of larceny, on oath of Patrick Freel. Merom was charged with having robbed a man named Nichols, while lying beastly drunk on Penn street, of nine dollars and fifty cents. At the hearing, Nichols stated that Merom was a friend, that the accused had borrowed money from him for safe keeping, and that he did not believe defendant intended to rob him. The suit was then withdrawn.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

IN TROUBLE.

A. J. Hahn was arrested yesterday on three charges—one for assault and battery preferred by Wm. H. Whiting, and the others for assault and battery and surety of the peace, on oath of R. F. Whiting. The battles all resulted in the case of the alleged offenses took place on Saturday. Wm. H. Whiting alleges that Hahn kicked him on the stomach, and was it not that the accused was locked up in the Fifth Ward lock-up, on Saturday night, he would have renewed his assault. R. F. Whiting alleges that Hahn attacked him, and struck him several times, and has also several times threatened to do him bodily injury. The accused was held to bail for a hearing on the several charges.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Bella Bonner *alias* Bella McQuirk, was charged with breach of the peace, on oath of Wm. Nicholson. Deponent alleges that the defendant has threatened to whip his wife, and also raised a disturbance in the neighborhood. The parties live a Six Mile Ferry. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

HEARING POSTPONED.

The hearing in the charge of libel against John Stewart, of Birmingham, which was to have come come off yesterday, was postponed until this afternoon at two o'clock.

THE FOOT RACE YESTERDAY.—A good many people gathered toward Oakland Park yesterday, to see the race between Johnny Newell and Frank Wunderlich. Newell won the race, having more stamina than his antagonist; but there is little doubt that, at one hundred yards, Wunderlich could beat him. A match at the shorter distance would cause a great deal of speculation.

PERFUMERIES.—At Joseph Fleming's, corner of Diamond and Market streets, near fourth street, there is the largest and most elegant assortment of perfumeries, cosmetics, toilet soaps, etc., to be found in the city. This establishment has ever been noted for the superiority of its toilet articles, and the present stock is of a splendid character.

From a Banker.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., March 13, 1867.—*Dr. Aborn*—Dear Sir: I hereby certify that I was afflicted with a disease in my head for four or five years, producing frequent discharges, which would continue for one or two weeks at a time, and sometimes longer, often causing partial and sometimes almost entire deafness, so that I could not hear my watch tick when held to my ear. I was for a time called on to act on at Pittsburgh, in November last, but was suffering with my left ear, which had been discharging for some time, and I am happy to state that I was very much relieved after receiving Dr. Boerhaave's Aural Suction, and three days; and the use of remedies you gave me, for some time after my return home, has effected. I think, an entire cure, as I now feel very comfortable.

Yours, truly,
W. WAGNER,
Cashier Morgantown National Bank.
To E. S. Aborn, M. D., No. 154 Smithfield st.

AUCTION SALES OF FINE RESIDENCE IN ALLEGHENY CITY AND BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT WOODS RUN.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, the handsome residence of Wm. Stevenson, Esq., on Western Avenue, Allegheny, near Chestnut, Allegheny. The house contains sixteen rooms with all conveniences, and the lot is magnificent, being 50 by 270. Also, on Monday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, 15 lots on the Woods Run Railroad, at Woods Run Station. These lots vary from a half to four acres each, are highly improved, and most delightfully situated, commanding very fine river and city views, abound in grapes, plums, cherries, apples, pears, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms and further particulars address "Country Home," Box 587, P. O., Pittsburgh.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

No Name.

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable,) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are the extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequently concommitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength;* and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectfully pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most gentle vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

LIVERYMEN, ATTENTION!—YOU will find the best carriages, buggies, barouches, etc., at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn, near St. Clair street. Look to your interests. Call and examine.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A PERFECT FITTING; cool and comfortable straw hat, at the lowest cost price. New stock of straw goods just received at Graham & Byrne's, No. 52 St. Clair street.

THE MOST MARKED SENSATION OF THE DAY is created by Dabbs' artistic and incomparable Photographs. Visit the gallery, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street. The public are invited.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS IN FURNISHING GOODS for summer wear can be furnished at the lowest cash prices, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street. Their stock is the largest in the city, and was selected with great care to meet the demands of this section. We hope our friends will not fail to call on this firm and examine their goods. It will well repay the visitor for his trouble.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country home, accessible by steam cars within seven minutes walk from Railroad Station, and forty minutes drive from St. Clair street bridge, containing eight and a half acres land with cottage house, gothic stable and fruit of all kinds—apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms and further particulars address "Country Home," Box 587, P. O., Pittsburgh.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

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CONVERTED INTO
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ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
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MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
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For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
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Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
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SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
☞Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24, 1867.

We can scarcely note a new feature in the local money market. The nearer the first of July approaches the sooner we will have an easier market. This is the prevailing opinion in financial circles. Even now there are some days in which the banks take a large amount of paper, but their income is uncertain as maturing paper is required, in many instances, to be renewed. The wonder is that gold keeps up at its premium. It has become a very sensitive metal, and is influenced by the least indications of political changes or agitations. It is remarked that, should public sentiment in opposition to this continued agitation of political issues fail to narrow the proposed session of Congress to a very few days, and to the consideration of subjects considered necessary in making clear what may now be be obscure, the number of sellers of stocks is likely to increase, with no augmentation of buyers. Such a condition of the market would very surely be attended with lower prices. To reassure the future, the country requires relaxation from all excitement that arises from the discussion of political differences. With quiet, and the realization of the large crops so bountifully promised, business, after the close of the summer, there are many reasons to believe, will be of a more healthful character than was that of the past winter and spring.

—The following is an exhibit of the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, June 22:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 17th	$ 2?0,?67 86	$?41,627 65
" 18th	2?7,?20 00	??4,?67 86
" 19th	283,644 44	?3,174 87
" 20th	259,855 43	48,?5? 84
" 21st	215,?06 84	44,097 47
" 22d	174,?88 90	31,?95 ?2
Totals	$1,482,?09 55	$274,?13 49

—The New York quotations to-day as reported to Messrs. McVay & Co., show a slight advance in the old bonds, but a reduction in the 7-30s:

U. S. 6s 1881	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110?
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	106
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106